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A Special Double Number.

On Wednesday, the 9th instant, the Journal will issue a sixteen-page paper containing, besides the news of the day and the usual variety of reading matter, a large amount of matter specially prepared for this issue. Among other features of interest will be one entirely unique, viz.: a full-page county map of Indiana, showing the area of each county, the population of each county in 1880 and in 1890, the debt of each county in 1890, and the number of public school pupils in 1890. An ingenious diagram will show the relative rank of each county in all other respects. Take Hamilton county for example. The map will show the area of the county to be 400 equare miles; population in 1880, 24,801 population in 1890, 26,123; county debt in 1890, \$2,600; number of public school pupils, 7.005; its rank among the other counties in area, 43d; rank in population, 27th; rank in debt. 64th: rank in percentage of public school pupils, 26th; increase in population from 1880 to 1890, 1,322; population of the county seat in 1890, 3,054. The same will be shown for every county in the State. Where there has been a decrease in population that also will be shown. There will also be a summary showing the area of the State, total population in 1880 and 1890, total State debt, total county debt, total of the public school pupils, and relative rank of the State among the other States in all these respects. There will also be list of the cities and towns in Indiana having more than 2,000 inhabitants, together with valuable statistics concerning the State institutions and its agricultural,

hands of every citizen of Indiana. Another special feature will be a detailed account of the organization of the Journal in all its departments, business, editorial, mechanical, etc., with cuts and descriptions of its two Hoe perfecting presses, an interesting description of the stereotyping process, etc. There will be other special

manufacturing and mining interests. This

unique and valuable map should be in the

features of equal interest. The Journal will print a very large edition of this issue; and it will have a w circulation in addition to the regular circulation of the paper. It offers unusual inducements to advertisers, and agents everywhere should increase their orders.

If the smart city of Chicago can be buncoed out of the greatest municipal franchise ever granted, what protection can unsophisticated strangers expect who visit the world's fair?

THE free-trade organ has ceased to make remarks about the "tin-plate liar." Its editor has learned that intelligent people know that that particular brand of liar is in the free-trade sanctum.

A WASHINGTON special says that Senator Stanford's recent attack of the grip has not impaired his general health, but has affected his legs. That ends his presidential boom, for how could a man run for President without good legs?

THE Cleveland organs keep proclaiming "Ohio is for Cleveland, New Jersey is against Hill," and so on. Now, al this may come true, but the trouble with Mr. Cleveland is that, on the face of the returns. New York is for Hill and

against him. WHILE the Democratic House has reduced the appropriations for Indian and District of Columbia schools a few thousand dollars, it is all made up on private-bill day, when the Speaker's friends slip through their little schemes with an appropriation appendage.

IF a half-dozen citizens should get a receiver for the city government on the ground that it is a menace to the interests of the city no rational man would sign a bond protecting the city against loss in the event the management of municipal affairs should be restored to it.

THE free-wool bill is a favorite Democratic measure because the larger part of the 850,000 sheep-raising farmers are Northern Republicans, and the leaders of the former party assume that they would become Democrats if a Democratic Congress should rob them of \$27,500,000 a year.

THE Chicago Tribune publishes inter-Views with shippers and carriers, State officials and members of different railroad commissions in the States of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota in regard to the operation of the Interstate-commerce law and the extent to which it is observed and lived up to by the railroads. The almost unanimous opinion is that the law is very generally

dy for the evils it was intended to cure it is a failure. Almost all of those interviewed favored the principles of the law and the objects aimed at, but strongly condemned it as now carried out. If It is a failure the fault is mainly with the railroads, and it is very questionable whether any law of a similar nature could be enacted which many of the roads would not systematically ignore and violate. When the public once reaches this conclusion it will be well advanced toward demanding government control of the railroads.

THE OUTFLOW OF GOLD.

A London cablegram quotes Secretary Foster as saying, in a published interview, that the gold shipments now being made from the United States to Europe will not have any serious effect upon the monetary situation in this country, as the gold can be well spared. It is to be hoped the Secretary's cheerful view of the situation will prove to be correct, but there is some reason to doubt it. He is in a situation to know, and his opinion on the subject is entitled to weight, and yet there are skilled financiers who do not share his confidence that the present outflow of gold does not imply any serious disturbance of the monetary situation in this coun-

Last spring and summer, when large shipments of gold from this country to Europe continued during several months, nobody felt alarmed, because it was universally believed that when our great crops began to be marketed the tide would turn and the gold come back. The short crops in Europe and the unusually large surplus in this country made this view of the case extremely probable. It was partially verified by the fact that in the fall and early winter the tide did turn, and large shipments of gold were made from Europe to the United States. This movement continued for some time, but the amount of gold that came back was considerably less than that which had gone abroad. Now the tide has turned again, and gold is going from this country to Europe. The fact that this has occurred while we are shipping grain to Europe, and while a large part of last year's crop remains unmarketed, is strange, to say the least. In a healthy condition of monetary affairs, with the balance of trade in our favor, gold ought to be coming steadily from Europe to this country, instead of which it is going the other way. It may be true, as Secretary Foster says, that this will not have any serious effect upon the monetary situation in this country, but it would be more satisfactory if he would explain the movement and give reasons why it need not be regarded as

The weak point in the monetary situation in this country is the combined accumulation of silver by the government and the issue of \$4,000,000 in silver certificates. There is now outstanding \$772,000,000 in paper money, which is maintained at par with gold with a redemption fund of a little over \$102,000,-000. In other words, the treasury reserve to maintain gold payments is only about 14 per cent. of the amount of paper money in circulation, and this amount is being increased by the issue of \$4,000,000 of silver notes monthly. This situation seems to afford a sufficient explanation of the present outflow of gold, and, if it is a correct explanation, it should beget alarm instead of confidence. If things continue on this line much longer we may wake up some morning before long and find gold quoted at a premium, or, putting it another way, find our paper money below par. The constant diminution of our gold supply and the steady increase of the volume of our paper currency are not healthy signs.

ONE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PARTIES.

The directors of the Citizens' Streetrailroad Company in Chicago would never have thought of selecting a Republican of prominence for manager of their railway in this city because the city government should be in accord with that party. No Republican, as a Republican, would have made such a suggestion to the directors, and if he had the directors would not have listened to it. They know that while Republicans generally could be relied upon for fair dealing, a Republican city government could not be manipulated to sacrifice the people's interests to a street-railway company. They knew this by experience. When they were made to believe that the Indianapolis City Council and government generally would be Democratic, it did require an elaborate explanation to convince them that the way get such a charter as they have desired and worked for was to put the management of their affairs in the hands of an active and influential Democrat. When the man was introduced to them who could control the two Democratic papers which had been fighting the company for years, who had a pull upon the Mayor, whose influence was potent in the selection of the Board of Public Works, and whose influence in connection with the railway company would be prized by Democratic candidates for the Council, the directors astonished Indianapolis one fine day with his appointment. Those who were in the plot immediately gave it away by going about town and, in the most emphatic manner, assuring people that there was "no politics in it." Yet the first expression of men of both parties was that there was politics in it, and some Democrats who have much tongue and no discretion declared that the "deal" had made Marion county "solid for the Democracy for many years." The influence of the street-railway was felt in the city canvass from the hour of the change. It became as much an element in manipulating votes as the local worker. So much did the management contribute to the Mayor's re-election that he was rerecognized the claim by withdrawing his approval from the Youtz franchise, which he had indorsed. The plotters were only waiting to get matters in shape with the new Council when the first strike very suddenly appeared and

led to a series of developments and

have made it political hara-kiri for the Democratic combine to have carried out the arrangement of the leaders with the street-railway management, even with the most zealous efforts of the two Democratic newspapers in its support. The strike prevented the consummation of the deal which began by making the management of the streetrailroad company an adjunct of the Democratic party, and would have ended in a charter sacrificing the in-

terests of the city but for the strike. It is important in this connection to emphasize the fact that no such deal could have been made with two or three leading Republicans, because the party in such a city has no boss or half dozen of bosses controlling and manipulating the city government. The at tempt would have incited a general re-

MUST FACE THE MUSIC.

The Democrats must now face th

music on the Bland bill. By a vote nearly three to one the House has assigned a day for consideration of the measure proposed by Speaker Crisp's coinage committ ee, which provides for the free coinage and the free issue of legal-tender notes on silver bullion at its comage value, after which the House will go on record on the merits of the bill. This is what all Democrats who have a particle of political sagacity desired not to do, and what the pig-head ed, always-wrong average Democratic Congressman from the West and South was determined upon doing. It is prob able that the Republicans voted upon both sides, but assuming that the seventy votes against consideration were those of Democrats the rest of the 23 Democratic members are in favor of free coinage. With the free coinage Democrats the Simpson contingent will vote. This preliminary vote shows that the strength of the free coinage element is greater than it has lately been estimated. In fact, the emphatic Harter, of Ohio, and the Massachusetts daffodils were claiming, two weeks ago, that it was very probable the Democrats themselves would vote down a resolution to consider the Bland bill before the next session. It now ap pears that all the votes of the Republicans, if they had been added to those of the anti-silver coinage Democrats. would not have sufficed to defeat the resolution of the committee on rules to fix a day. In view of these facts, the recent prediction of Mr. Edward Atkinson, the chief mugwump of Massachusetts, that "the Democrats of the House of themselves would vote to set aside the Bland bill," shows how thoroughly so bright a man as he is can be deceived regarding the true inwardness and unaccountable stupidity of Democratic Congressmen.

As has been stated by the Journal, the surest method to give the mischievous silver agitation its final quietus is to bring it to a vote in both houses of Congress and let it go to the President. By so doing the intelligent people of the country will know how to vote in order to keep the silver agitation down unti Europe, seeing no hope of the United States assuming the silver burden of the world, will come forward to assume its share of the responsibility.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

A gentleman who recently visited Washington and sounded members of Congress in regard to the anti-option bill expresses the opinion that it will pass the House, but may be defeated in the Senate. Public sentiment is not as strong in favor of the measure as it was a few weeks ago, there being a growing opinion that it is unwise for Congress to attempt to regulate the markets by legislation, if, indeed, it is not wholly

impracticable. The history of the bill to prohibit speculating in gold is a case in point, at least so far as illustrating the difficulty of regulating such matters by law concerned. The year 1864 was the darkest period of the war. The result was in doubt, the Democratic party in national convention had declared in favor of a dishonorable peace, specie payments had been suspended since 1861, and everything looked dark. The credit of the government, as represented by the premium on gold, fluctuated with every change in the military situation. A Union victory sent it up and a defeat sent it down. The average price of a gold dollar in 1864 was \$1.55 in greenbacks. In the spring of that year the administration became imbued the idea that the premon gold was the result o a conspiracy, and it was determined to try and break it up by asking for the enactment of a law prohibiting gold speculation. The bill was reported by Senator Sherman April 15, 1864. He said: "We are confident that mere speculative operations in gold at this time have an injurious effect upon th public credit, and that the sale of gol by a party who has no gold to sell is injurious by exciting gold speculation. He admitted that the finance committee were not sure that the law would accomplish the desired result, but they were in favor of trying it. The bil passed and was signed by President Lincoln. While it was pending th price of gold continued to advance, touching \$1.90 in May. On the 18th of June, the day after the bill became law, gold was quoted at \$1.98. On the 21st of June it was quoted at \$2.04, gold dollar being worth \$2.04 in greenbacks. Business was paralyzed and the country was on the verge of panic. Congress was overwhelmed with letters and petitions asking for the repeal of the law. On the 22d of June, four days after the bill had become a law, a bill was introduced to repeal it. While this was pending gold advanced to \$2.20 on June 24 and to \$2.50 on June 29. July 1 it opened at \$2.85, but dropped 35 cents on a rumor of the repeal of the act. As soon as the repealgarded as their man, and he, himself, | ing act could be reached it was passed by an overwhelming majority and was signed by the President within an hour after it passed. It was in force fifteen days, and not only did no good, but a great deal of harm. It was a dead fail-

options presents some points of parallelism to the attempt to prohibit speculation in gold. The business of dealing in options might be prevented, but it is very doubtful if the operation of the law in its effect on prices would be what its friends predict.

DEMOCRACY'S FOREIGN ALLIES.

If there were no other evidence of the wisdom of protection as an American policy it would be found in the anxiety of foreigners to have it done away with in order to advance their own interests. L'Independence Belge, a leading paper of Brussels, Belgium, has an editorial on American politics, in which it says: We in Europe must behold without sorrow

every occurrence likely to enfeeble the Republican party and increase the chances of the Democrats at the approaching election. If the candidacy of ex-President Cleveland, who is frankly for free trade, does not seem able to obtain a sufficient number of votes, being undermined by that of Mr. Hill, Governor of New York, at least it is certain that the Democratic nominee, whoever be may be, will have for a platform the policy of a revision, more or less radical, of the ultra-protectionist tariff enacted by the present administration of the United States. Every incident which intensities the dissensions of the Republican party and diminishes the probability of the control of affairs by that party for a new term of four years, must assist in strengthening in the United States the cause of free trade, which to-day is more

than ever necessary for us. Here is a plain admission that the manufacturers and exporters of Belgium, who represent about the worst pauper labor of Europe, are directly interested in the success of the Democratic party in this country, because that party represents the cause of free trade, which, says this Brussels paper, "to-day is more than ever necessary for us." Patriotic Americans ought not to desire any better reason for opposing a party which advocates free trade than that our commercial rivals and enemies abroad are all in favor of the same policy. As for the advocates of protection, they do not need any better reply to foreign critics than the words of the London Times, which said in a recent editorial: "The United States do not approach the question from the same point of view as ourselves. The object of their statesmen is not to secure the largest amount of wealth for the country generally, but to keep up, by whatever means, the standard of comfort among the laboring classes."

THE report that ex-Secretary Whitney, of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, has been in Washington in consultation with Senators Hill and Carlisle, Speaker Crisp and others, has given rise to the conjecture that he is to be a compromise candidate of Cleveland and Hill. While he has been a friend of Mr. Cleveland he has maintained amicable relations with Tammany, and therefore would be in a position to be a compromise candidate. The moment he is named, however, several papers which are not Republican call attention to the fact that he is, by marriage at least, connected with the Standard Oil Trust, and one of them recalls the current opinion that the profits of Mr. Whitney's bachelor brother from this huge monopoly furnished the sinews for the social campaign of the Whitneys when he was Secretary of the Navy, which added new features to the extravagance of Washington life. Still it would be quite characteristic of the Democratic leaders, who are always raising a demagogic howl against corporations and monopolies, to turn for a presidential candidate to a man whose name has for years been associated with the greatest mo-

nopoly in the country. THERE is no Democratic paper in the State of New York, and certainly none in New York city, which sees and expresses things as clearly as does the Brooklyn Eagle. It is now engaged in an effort to get an appreciation of the situation into the Democratic head, and in one of a series of editorials along that line, it says:

The Eagle, as a Democrat without being fool, has steadily insisted that Benjamin Harrison was underrated by those who made light of him and by those Democrate who did not realize that he was proving a very acceptable man to the general membership of his party. Politics aside, his tional. The public business has been well managed by the various departments. The appointments to office have neither been ideal nor offensive. They have averaged well. The notable representation given to the Democracy in federal judgeships has been novel and commendable.

After a few observations to the effect that it is possible for the Democrats to beat General Harrison with an able Democrat on a platform of Jeffersonian principles, it proceeds:

Nevertheless, those who think that under any circumstances Harrison will not run well and will not make up in general confidence and respect what he lacks in magnetism and enthusiasm, which are really factors of distrust in a long canvass. are mistaken to a degree that cannot safely be underestimated any more than the abilities of the President himself can safely be.

EDWARD BELLAMY'S New Nation thinks the Indianapolis street-car strike is a powerful argument against leaving great public services in the hands of private corporations, and that it should be sufficient to convert anybody to a belief in municipal ownership. Just so: but suppose the city owned and operated its street-car lines and the employes had become dissatisfied, as employes are likely to do under any ownership, what sort of a mess would our inefficient city government have made of a strike at first hand? Mr. Bellamy's theories might work all right in his ideal municipality, but he doesn't know our weak-kneed Mayor, our own and only Buskirk, or their feeble and eccentric official associates. Bad as the whole business was, it might have been worse under the conditions suggested.

WHEN the McKinley tariff bill became a law there was a linseed-oil trust. The duty was increased from 25 to 32 cents a gallon. Instead of the price going up it has fallen from 62 cents a gallon at the time the law was passed to 37 cents a gallon in February, 1892, while the trust has gone where "the woodbine twineth." This is one of the results which disprove the whole free-trade assumption.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Crede. the new Colorado silver-mining camp. says one of the owners told him that if the free-coinage bill passed "the mines would be rushed for all there is in them, The conditions are different, and yet as he favored silver dollars upon a basis ignored or violated, and that as a reme- | created a public sentiment which would | the proposition to prohibit the sale of | of 70 cents silver and 30 cents flat. He

insisted, however, that the 'fiat' should represent to him something more subsanttial." This is the secret of the anxiety of the mine-owners for free coinage. They want to get a dollar for every 70 cents' worth of silver and then have the seventy-cent-dollar forced on

other people at 100 cents. THE New York Senate has passed a 'drafted men's bill," which has for its object the reimbursement of the money paid by men who were drafted during the war and paid commutation. seems that a clique of speculators have bought up the claims and now propose to make a good thing out of the trans-

CHIEF-JUSTICE COMEGYS, of Delaware, is likely to die soon, and it is already arranged that Senator Gray shall b given his position and ex-Secretary Bayard appointed to succeed Gray in the Senate. Delaware is always uneasy when she is not represented in the Senate by a Saulsbury or a Bayard.

Ex-SENATOR BLAIR denies that he is drawing salary as United States minister to China. He says his resignation was accepted last October, and that he was paid up to June 30. There has been a good deal of vigorous lying about the matter by the Democratic and mugwump press.

One of the things which may make Governor Boies a strong Democratic candidate for President is the fact that in 1884 he voted for James G. Blaine, but the fact that a man voted for Cleveland that year would not commend him to the average Republican as a party candi-

In the excitement of the past ten days the presidential boom of Isaac Pusey Gray has been somewhat neglected in this vicinity, but his friends count the hostility of the News as greatly in his favor and the Clevelandish coolness of the Sentinel as not a disadvantage.

THE insanity plea in criminal cases fel into comparative disuse for a time, but has revived again with more than its original scope. Formerly it was offered only in behalf of murderers, but is now presented in extenuation of various moral lapses, as in the case of Field's son. As for the they are all insane if their friends and their lawyers are to be believed. Alice Mitchell, who cut her friend Freds Ward's throat, is declared to be mentally diseased and Dr. Scudder, of Chicago, charged with having beaten his mother-in-law to death, is said to be a lunatic, though nobody in either case seems to have suspected such a thing before. Insanity experts sometimes go so far as to say every human being is out of balance in his intellectual department, and this may be true, but it the experts can detect this irregularity in ordinary individuals they ought to be able to point out the dangerous stage where it develops itself in time for the dear friends and mothers-in-law of the afflicted ones to escape. Insanity sharps should not know so much unless they can know more.

Lost-From the columns of the Evening News a standing editorial reading thus: "This is the best city government Indianapolis ever had." Finder will please return and get liberal reward.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS

MRS. CLEVELAND is said to live in appre hension that her little daughter will be kidnaped by some ruthless villain. MR. ROCKEFELLER'S thanks offering of million was in gratitude of his recovery from blood-poisoning caused by a nail in hi

THE Salvation Army publishes thirtyone weekly newspapers and five monthly magazines in thirty-seven different colonies and countries, with a total annual circulation of 45,000,000 copies.

RICHARD WAGNER'S son Siegfried, now young man of twenty-one, is said to re semble the composer in appearance not a little. His mother is training him to manage the Bayreuth interests when she is

THE late Dr. Junker, the African explorer, put more faith in Livingstone's than in Stanley's way of advancing through the Dark Continent. He never killed a native, and for the most part traveled without a weapon, but still achieved what It seems that at Hyderabad a photo-

the operators are all women. The Koran forbids the making of portraits, but the muftis have declared that photography cannot be included in the prohibition, since the prophet knew nothing about it. DISRAELI had no rival in the art of making graceful compliments. When the Chinese embassador once conveyed to him through an interpreter, his regret that he

could not speak English, Disraeli replied "Pray tell his Excellency that I hope he will remain in this country until I can speak Chinese.' It is said that since Mr. Charles H. Cummings, the husband of Mary Packer, the sole surviving heir of the rich Packer estate, was rejected as a director in the Lenigh Valley Railroad Company, the lady

has gone out of her way to avoid riding on the railroad. Her husband was once a conductor in the employ of the company. Mr. Spurgeon's love for his domestic pets was one of his most prominent characteristics. He had a famous cat whose affection for his master made him a welcome visitor to the study. His dog "Punch" was exceedingly proud of the patronage

lavished upon him. In the farm stock in the miniature homestead Mr. Spurgeon always exhibited deep interest. THE little literary journal "Brains," of Boston, has made an arrangement with Walter Blackburn Harte, the author of the Dodsley papers appearing monthly in the New England Magazine, for a series of articles dealing with literature and social philosophy. Mr. Harte is beginning to attract attention with his fearless and independent criticism and his good-natured

LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD says that our national library now contains nearly 700,000 bound volumes and 200,000 pamphlets, and that the yearly increase of books is from 15,000 to 20,000. The library is now abominably crowded, space allotted to it in the Capitol building having been full tifteen years azo. Probably the new building will not be ready for occupancy for four years to come. It is to cover three acres, and will hold 4,000,000 volumes. A GRIM humor is that of a contributor to

a San Francisco paper, who, in reply to the question, "What would be of the greatest benefit to California in 1892?" replied that, in his opinion, "the death of Bret Harte would be the most fortunate happening the annals of 1892 could record." He reasons as follows: "So long as he wields a pen, we continue wild and woolly. He is a blot on our evolution, a drag on our civilization. There is no denving Bret Harte's genius, but he retards immigration. He has excellent style, but he prevents the sale of our raisins. California claret might vie with St. Julien but for 'Mr. Hawkins:' our maidens could be introduced to her Majesty but for the 'Outcast of Poker Flat.' He has accentuated our earthquakes, emphasized our aborigines, exaggerated our mannerisms, and made the 'heathen Chinee' ro-

TRIBUTE TO A GREAT JURIST

Attorney-General Miller Eulogizes the Late Associate Justice Bradley.

An Am bitious Boy's Rise from a Peddler of Charcoal to a Member of the Highest Court in the Land-A Modest Man.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The Supreme Court to-day listened to eulogies on the late Justice Bradley. Attorney-general Miller presented the resclutions, and followed them with a tribute to the lamented jurist. Chief-justice Fuller responded. Addresses were also made by members of the bar. In presenting the resolutions Mr. Miller said: "May it please the court-On the 6th day of February last the bar of this court adopted a memorial which I now have the honor

to present: "Resolved. That the members of the bar of the urreme Court of the United States desire to cord their sense of the loss that has come to the profession and to the Nation in the death of Joseph P. Bradley, Justice of this court. He brought to the bench long experience, great energy, strong and patriotic convictions, a scholarship as wide and varied as it was thorough and exact, and an unyielding courage. He was, at the same time, one of those rare characters in which vast learning is united with intense activity and business capacity; a master of men as well as of books, practical as well as heoretical. During his long service here he has more than done every duty, growing constantly in his work and in the regard of his fellows and the Nation until, in the fullness of age, rounded and softened by years of judicial duty, gentle scholarship and labor for the people, he has passed away lamented by the bar, the bench and the country that he served; a life complete, with a large ace in history among the creators and molders of our national jurisprudence.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be resented by the president and secretary of this eeting to the family of Mr. Justice Bradley, with the sincere sympathy of the profession in their bereavement, and that the Attorney-general be requested to present to the Supreme Court in session the proceedings of this meet-

"These occasions are recurring with painful frequency. In each of the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, and now again at the threshold of 1892, an honored member of this court has been summoned into that presence of inconceivable solemnity, where all must appear at last to answer for duty done or duty neglected. Well may the bar luctant to grant these their last, highest honors.' Yet, neither in length of days nor in their results, is the end of the life of Justice Bradley untimely. Having passed the limit prescribed by the Psaimist. 'by reason of strength' attained the journey rich and useful in the fruits of his talents, his industry and his earning, 'like the mildness, the serenity, the continuing benignity of the summer's day, he has gone down with slow descending, grateful, long lingering light,' the radiance of the evening giving sure promise a morning and a morrow of endless brightness.

HIS EARLY STRUGGLES. "The oldest of eleven children of Puritan New England lineage, Joseph P. Bradley was born on a farm in Albany county, New York, on the 14th day of March, 1813, and was, therefore, on Jan. 23 last, the day of his death, near the end of his seventyninth year. The means of his parents, who at his birth were only nineteen years old were slender, and the circumstances of his childhood and youth were very hard. The little farm was rugged, almost mountainous, the soil thin and barren. The meager crops were eked out by cutting wood from the hill-sides and burning it into charcoal which young Bradley peddled about the streets of Albany. But, though sore pressed to supply the needs of their fast-growing lock, this father and mother were of the intelligent farmer class, so often ambitious to give their children a better chance than their own, and they did for their boy the best they could. A few months' country school in winter, and a few books, were the foundation on which a great superstructure of learning was built-a foundation which, with all due respect to so-called im-proved school systems and modern methods, it is believed, was all the better for the ambitious boy, because the opportunities were rare, and the few books so entirely mastered. In the intervals of necessary work, we can imagine this boy, in garments homespun and home-made, every thread and every stitch inwoven with the warmth of a mother's love, slight of form, but full of life and energy, quick of motion and quick of temper, eager and apt in all the sports with his fellows, but even more eager and more apt in the use of his slight opportunities, by book or school to feed the beginnings of that hunger of the mind which was the spur of his whole life, and which, to the last, was insatiable. "At sixteen this boy, with so few advantages, instead of a pupil, became the teacher of a winter school, an occupation continued for four seasons. This was the

best possible training, because it necessi tated thoroughness. As a pupil one may get along with superficial knowledge. He fore one can instruct, he must not merely know, but he must know how, and why, and for what purpose; he must know, not merely facts, but principles. At twenty entering the freshmen class at Rutgers with a very meager preparation in Gre-k and Latin, at the end of the year he had, nevertheless, made such progress as to jump the sophomore and enter the junior class; and was graduated two years later with the late Secretary Frelinghuysen, Governor Newell and Courtland Parker, all eminent in the law and in public affairs. Mr. Parker says that Bradley was facile princeps in his class, though compelled to miss the last term of his course in order, by teaching, to earn money to pay his way.

FIRST YEARS AT THE BAR. "Of many incidents of his student life. uggestive of his future character and achievements, time forbids to speak. They all prophesied a man of integrity, of industry and of notable talents. Young Bradley does not seem to have been strik ingly precocious-was not a genius like Grotius or Hamilton, striding at once to the front of h is profession. His first years at the bar, as with most young men, were a struggle; his success and greatness were a growth, the result of days of toil and nights of study. The unfolding of the law to him is admirably described in his own langunge:

"As in the creation, we may suppose that the light of the stars did not all burst upon man at single moment, but came upon him from their distant chambers in successive beams, one after another, according to their recondite stations in space, so, in the study of the law, one great principle after another comes to the yearning mind, and overspreads it with light and gladness, and many long years may elapse before one can feel that he has really mastered the law, and fully obtained the gladsome light of jurisprudence,' spoken of by Lork Coke "As a student and as a man, amost strikng trait of his character was thoroughness. studied almost everything, and whatever he studied became his own-a part of In concluding the address (already quoted from) delivered by him before the students of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1884-an address worthy the pen of Blackstone-Justice Bradley pictured the ideal lawyer, as follows: "To sum up all in one word, in order to be an complished lawyer, it is necessary, besides

having a knowledge of the law, to be an accomplished man, graced with at least a general knowledge of history, of science, of philosophy of the useful arts, of the modes of business, of everything, in fact, that concerns the well-being and intercourse of men in society. He ought to be a man of large understanding; he must be man of large acquirements, and rich in genera information; for he is a priest of the law, which is the bond and support of civil society, and which extends to and regulates every relation of one man to another in that society, and every transaction that takes place in it. Trained in such a profession, and having these acquirements, and two things more, (which can never emitted from the category of qualifications) incorraptible integrity and a high sense of honor, the true lawyer cannot but be the highest style of a man, fit for any position of trust, public or private; one to whom the community can look up as to a leader and guide; fit to judge and to rule in the highest places of magistracy and government; an honor to himself, an honor to his

HE ATTAINED HIS IDEAL. "Studying his life and its results, one is impressed that this picture was ever before him. By a long lite of striving, probably more usally than any one of his some, be attained to that lorty ideal. Of Si Thomas More, the first layman commoner to become Lord Chancellor, and who was

wiser than his cotemporaries by at least three hundred years, it is said that he was perfecting himself in most of the liberal sciences, as music, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and growing to be a perfect historian." So of Judge Bradley. While the law was his business and the great study of his life, many-perhaps I should say most-other fields of knowledge were dirigently caltivated, not only as recreations, but as auxiliary to his profession. Mathematics, for which he had a special fondness and aptitude, and which he pursued with delight into its most abstruse applications, astronomy, theology, biblical criticism, languages, literature, science, art, political economy; in short, he seemed to have studied almost everything and to have made a part of himself all that his thought had touched. Yet wide and profound as were the general researches of this great man, they were only subsidiary to his work in the law. For thirty years he studied and practiced his profession, in all its branches, with great

diligence and great success.

"William Pinkney is said to have declared that in his time only two men at the bar of the United States had mastered Coke upon Littleton-Chief-instice Parsons and himself. indeed, to acquire a thorough knowledge of English and American jurisprudence, as administered in the courts of aw, chancery and admiralty, is a life task, to be accomplished only by large abilities under the spur of high ambition. Add to this a thorough acquaintance with the urisprudence of republican and imperial kome, with the code Napoleon, and generally with the laws of continental Europe, and we approximate the strictly professional resources of this great lawyer and indge. Indeed, to speak the truth of this man's marvelious learning is to invite the charge of exaggerated eulogy. Yes neither in his writings nor in personal intercourse was there any display by Justice Bradley of his acquirements. One was impressed, not with what he knew, but with what he was and what he did. All that he learned enlarged the man-it did not merely add to the load of his possessions. He was a modest man. "Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much,

Visdom is bumble that he knows no more. "Nor was Justice Bradley simply a student, a man of learning. He was a practical business man, a man of affairs-a man to be called upon where large business interests were to be handled-a patriot, not only wise in council, but capable, energetic and efficient in action when the government was in peril, when troops were to be raised, transportation furnished and men. munitions and supplies hurried to the

HELD BUT ONE PUBLIC OFFICE. "Prior to his appointment to this bench Mr. Bradley never held a public office, yet no man was more active and influential, by word and deed, on the side of whatsoever things were just and of good report in his city and State. His study of the law was not as something abstract, speculative, lifeless, but in its relation to society-yea, as the very essence, the life-blood of civil society, even as the surgeon studies the life of his living subect. He had not the gift of eloquence, as that term is generally understood in its relation to juries, but he had what is vastly more important to a lawyer and a judge, the power of clear, terse, vigorous statement, which, illuminating the subject under discussion, if it does not enlist the feelings, does convince the understanding.

"Politically, his affinity was rather in the school of Hamilton than Jefferson. He believed that, in framing the federal Conetitution the fathers intended to create a nation, a sovereign among the sovereigns of the earth, and, his judgment approving their work, he omitted no opportunity to assert and vindicate that overeignty. Hence, in his decisions upon constitutional questions, whether arising out of economic or quasi-political issues, the national idea alwars appears, even as the strand royal in the woof of all the banners of Britain. "Of the quality and measure of his work as a justice of this court, running through near sixty volumes of the reports, there is no need to speak. With all his learning,

with all his familiarty with reported decisions, Justice Bradley's opinions rarely rest primarily on adjudged cases. They are bottomed in principle, and then, when practicable, buttressed by authority. The principle involved is clearly stated with its necessary logical results, and cases are cited to show that, on similar facts, like deductions have approved themselves to other judges-been sanctioned by other courts. The conclusion is right, not because others have said so, but others with him have said so because it is right. Being what he was, the work of Justice Bradley could not be less than what it is, worthy of the man, an honor to the great court and the great country for which he spoke. His opinions are their own enlogy-the best, the most enduring monument to the fame of

their author. "But let no jurist suppose that popular fame awaits him. Such honors are for more showy service, for men on horseback, or for those in political life, who touch the people's heart-excite national enthusiasm. the laws of society, like the laws of nature, work unseen and in silence. The principle of gravitation, pervading and regulating the material universe, was unnoted by men for near six thousand years. If the law herself, omnipresent and all beneficent, excites so little interest, her priests, quietly ministering in her temple, must be content with respect and veneration. They may

not hope for popular applause.

"Justice Bradley was a Christian man, cherished the domestic virtues in his iome, was a good neighbor and a good citizen. He tried always to preserve a conscience void of offense toward God and man. Charges against his integrity or honor fell away from him as hurtless as hall from the face of yonder monument. To assert that such endowments, enriched the light of such a life has sunk in endless night, is to impeach the economy of nature, Justice Bradley was a great lawyer, a great magistrate, a great man, lie exalted the tribunal wherein he sat; he enlarged the measure of the place he occupied. Hissuccessor will in due time be appointed; his place will not soon be filled.'

MOVED BY A STRANGE IMPULSE

Prominent Citizen Who Tock a Fiendish Delight in Clubbing People in the Dark.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 7 .- For some weeks the citizens of this place have been living in constant terror of some one who, lying in wait for passers by, seemed to take fiendish delight in clubbing them with a heavy iron rod. Attempts to capture or identify him were all baffled. Last night James Curry saw a man stealing along the street under the shadow of a fence. He gave the alarm and headed a party to capture the fellow. Mr. Curry soon caught up with the man, when the latter turned, knocked him down with a tremendous blow and then rushed toward the open country. The pursuers chased him for a ong distance and gradually gained of He suddenly stopped and rushed toward them, armed with a short club. So terrible was his assault that the whole crowd turned and ran. The man then rusped back toward town. The crowd soon recovered confidence and followed. Suddenly the man rushed toward the house occupied by one of the most preminent and wealthy citizens of the place-Mr. William Bender. Quickly opening the door, he rushed inside. The pursuers foiowed; they found the man lying on a ounge, pale as death, with blood-shot eyes. It was the master of the bouse-William Bender. He confessed that he bad committed the assaults, and says it was on account of an irresistible impulse.

Tunnel Workmen Engage in a Riot. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 7 .- There was a race war in the vicinity of shaft No. of the tunnel just before midnight last night, in which a gang of negroes and a gang of Polacks were involved. The Colacks were badly beaten. One of them, John Ricco, is dead and Ingas Donass is mortally wounded, a ball having entered his left cheek. Tony Hayes was shot in the left jaw and will probably die. Thomas Maleash was shot to the right of his beart and seriously wounded. The police bave arrested three colored men named William Henry Parker, Charlie Kelley and Charlie Chambers, for the murder and shooting. The trouble was caused by the Polacks making insulting remarks about Parker's

Dr. Baker Acquitted.

ABINGDON, Va., March 7 .- The trial of Dr. Baker for the murder of his wife by poison ended to-night in a verdict of net